



THE CHANGING NATURE OF SOCIALISATION

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ABSTRACT

Primary socialization, which is particularly intense and occurs in the early years of life, and secondary socialization, which occurs throughout the life course are the two social processes that help new members of society develop awareness of social norms and values and help them achieve a distinct sense of self. Socialization is the process that turns a helpless infant into a self-aware, knowledgeable person who is skilled in the ways of a society's culture. According to the customs, traditions, religious and ethical beliefs, political ideologies, and other aspects of the many civilizations that have persisted on this planet and in the modern day when humans are separated into numerous nations, socialization is a given. Therefore, the nature of socialization is altering in accordance with social change. This means that when fundamental changes occur in the tenets of a particular race or culture, the socialization process also reflects these changes. We have discovered how higher education students' socializing is evolving thanks to exploratory research designs. Understanding the fundamental societal ideals of socialization in modern society and the driving factor behind socialization motivation are the goals of this research. With the aid of the tools at our disposal, we had created the notion that money, power, and status have drastically replaced societal values. We also developed the theory that ambition and success serve as the primary socialization drivers in today's culture. The outcomes match the hypothesis and are as expected. The modern youth's mindset and attitude have entirely been replaced by a materialistic mindset and self-centered behaviors.

KEYWORDS: Culture, Social Values, Social Change, Humanity, Society, Ambition, Success

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "socialization" describes the social processes that allow newcomers to a community become aware of social norms and values and help them form a unique sense of self. It is the process that turns a defenseless baby into an intelligent, self-aware adult who is adept at a society's customs.

The two types of socialization that are typically mentioned are primary socialization, which occurs during the early years of life and is particularly intensive, and secondary socialization, which occurs throughout the course of a person's life.

The process of socialization involves teaching individuals the norms, beliefs, and behaviors of a community so they can engage in social interactions:

Childhood

Although peer groups eventually take the lead as the primary reference group for language behavior, primary socialization typically occurs within families.

Teenage Years

Teenagers actively participate in their socialization, with the second decade of life being a crucial time for socialization.

Maturity

Adulthood is a time for continued socialization.

Re-establishing relationships

A person may experience resocialization when they join a new society that is different from their own.

In sociology, political science, education, anthropology, and psychology, the term "socialization" is frequently used. It's a way to achieve social and cultural continuity.

Another definition of socialization is exposing a young domestic animal to a range of people, animals, and situations to minimize fear and aggression.

Different sociologists have defined socialization in different ways;

According to **E.S. Bogardus** "Socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility or being guided by the welfare needs of others."

W.F. Ogburn defines "Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to conform to the norms of the group."

Lundberg says that "Socialization consists of the complex processes of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, beliefs, skills and standards of judgment that are necessary for his effective participation in social groups and communities."

According to **H.T. Majumdar** "Socialization as the process whereby original nature is transformed into human nature and

the individual into person”.

A.W. Green opines, “Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality”.

According to **Horton and Hunt** “Socialization is the process by which one internalizes the norms of his groups, so that a distinct “self” emerges, unique to this individual.

Peter Worsley explains “Socialization as the process of transmission of culture, the process whereby men learn the rules and practices of social groups.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kholi, Besii, 2015 in his research work ‘Political socialisation of youth in Bhutan 2008-2014’ stated the fact that the Political Awareness of youth is directly proportionate to the conditioning of political awareness during their process of socialization. Formal and informal agencies of socialization if taking care of the fact that the social and political awareness and evaluation capacity should be implant from the very early ages among the children.

Darsh, Trilochan, 2014 in his research work ‘Political socialisation of neo literate and semi literate women of West Khasi Hills district of Meghalaya’ explained that how the tribal village women of the hills are getting resocialisation in the sense regarding to political consciousness and activities. Political awareness of tribal hill women is very important issue for their empowerment and development.

Singh, Nameirakpam Samungou, 2008 in his research work ‘Education, culture and health practices: socialisation and AIDS awareness among students in Manipur’ explains the process of socialization in education, culture and cultural field of the society. Various kinds of necessary factors which affect our daily life proper socialization can help us to balance those situations.

Diwan, Nandini, 1995 in her research work ‘Derived identity need for social approval and sex role identity some aspects of sex role socialisation and their relationship with psychological well being’ stated the fact that gender is one of the basic subject matter for socialisation. Gender is socially constructed and managed thoroughly by the formal and informal agencies of socialisation. Male and female after a certain early age found themselves controlled and conditioned by the society in a manner that they have to adopt their gender roles & behave accordingly.

3. SOCIOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT

For each of us as individuals, socialization is equally important. Through social interaction, we discover who we are and how we fit into the world around us, and we progressively start to perceive ourselves through the eyes of others. Furthermore, in order to be productive members of society, we must acquire the fundamentals of both material and nonmaterial culture. These include knowing what constitutes appropriate clothing

for a given situation, when to go to bed, and what constitutes appropriate dinner fare. Above all, we must acquire language, be it the language of the majority or a common subculture.

According to some experts, our surroundings and the interactions they foster shape who we are. Some contend that our genetic makeup alone determines who we are. This theory holds that our personalities, passions, and skills are predetermined before birth. Thus, from this angle, nature determines who we are.

Twin research is one method used by researchers to quantify the influence of nature. Studies have been conducted on identical twins who were raised apart. Despite having similar genetic makeup, the pairings occasionally had divergent socialization experiences. Rarely do situations like these arise, but examining the similarities and differences between identical twins reared apart can help scientists better understand how our genetic make-up and social environment influence our personalities, interests, and skills.

Sociology is more interested in the “nurture” side of the nature versus nurture debate—that is, how culture shapes human behavior—even if hormones and genetics play a significant impact in human behavior. The twins were what race? Which social class did their parents come from? How about gender? Faith? All of these elements are crucial to take into account when examining life via a sociological lens, as they had an equally significant impact on the twins’ lives as their genetic make-up.

As we just saw, socializing is the process by which culture is acquired, but there is yet another significant benefit to socialization. Let’s imagine we uncover a 6-year-old youngster who has had virtually no human contact from birth in order to highlight the significance of this. Her mother did not engage with her after the baby was born; she changed the child’s diapers and gave her a simple food. For years, the child was abandoned day and night and was never let outside. Now, at six years old, we discover her. What distinguishes her behaviors and behavior from a typical 6-year-old? Take a time to list every difference you can think of.

This is the list you most likely wrote, in no particular order. First of all, the child would be speechless, capable of only a few grunts and other noises at most. Secondly, the child would cower in a corner, terrified of us. Thirdly, the youngster wouldn’t understand how to engage with us and play games. She wouldn’t know how to use the cutlery if we provided her some food and utensils, so she would eat with her hands. Fourthly, the youngster would not be able to communicate all of his or her feelings. She might be able to cry, for instance, but be unable to laugh.

Our ability to completely operate as human beings is made possible by socialization, as seen by this example. Our society and culture would not exist without socialization. Furthermore, socialization is impossible without social interaction. Our fictitious example of a socially isolated child was grounded in reality, but instances of these children—often referred to

as feral children—have sadly happened and offer powerful evidence of the necessity of social interaction for socialization and socialization for human survival.

Victor of Aveyron, who was discovered wandering through the woods in southern France in 1797, is among the most well-known wild youngsters. Then he got away from authorities, but in 1800 he came out of the woods. Victor could not speak and behaved more like a wild beast than a youngster; it was believed that he was around 12 years old and that his parents had abandoned him a few years prior. After being in an institution, Victor moved into a private residence. When he passed away at the age of 40, he had never learned to talk and had reached the level of a toddler in terms of cognitive and social development (Lane, 1976).

4. OBJECTIVE

The objectives are here:-

- Study of the Socialisation state among higher education students.
- Study of the central values in Socialisation among higher education students.

5. HYPOTHESIS

These are the hypothesis to study:-

- Socialisation status is satisfactory level of the respondents.
- Central Values among students are prone towards materialism.

6. METHODOLOGY

Research area: Bharti Vishwavidyalaya, Durg - A private university that is recognized by the UGC and approved by AICTE in central part of Chhattisgarh.

Method: Exploratory Research Design, half participatory observation, using primary data, statistical tools are used in the study.

Sampling: Stratified sampling method used and selected 20 students from each stream, total 100 students from Art & Humanities, Science, Commerce & Management, Journalism & Mass Communication and Education Stream.

7. THE CHANGING NATURE OF SOCIALISATION

National Progress is more Important over Personal Achievement

| Sn. | Respond | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Total Agree | 70 | 70% |
| 2 | Agree | 20 | 20% |
| 3 | Neutral | 00 | 00% |
| 4 | Disagree | 10 | 10% |
| 5 | Total Disagree | 00 | 00% |
| | Total | 100 | 100% |

Family Stability & Well Being is more Important over Personal Achievement

| Sn. | Respond | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Total Agree | 40 | 40% |
| 2 | Agree | 20 | 20% |
| 3 | Neutral | 14 | 14% |
| 4 | Disagree | 10 | 10% |
| 5 | Total Disagree | 16 | 16% |
| | Total | 100 | 100% |

Willing To Work For Social Welfare

| Sn. | Respond | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Total Agree | 46 | 46% |
| 2 | Agree | 14 | 14% |
| 3 | Neutral | 14 | 14% |
| 4 | Disagree | 10 | 10% |
| 5 | Total Disagree | 16 | 16% |
| | Total | 100 | 100% |

Personal Achievement, Ambition, Competition are Highly Appreciated in Society

| Sn. | Respond | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Total Agree | 50 | 50% |
| 2 | Agree | 20 | 20% |
| 3 | Neutral | 00 | 00% |
| 4 | Disagree | 25 | 25% |
| 5 | Total Disagree | 05 | 05% |
| | Total | 100 | 100% |

Economic Achievement & Power, Fame is Highly Appreciated in Society

| Sn. | Respond | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----|----------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 | Total Agree | 60 | 60% |
| 2 | Agree | 20 | 20% |
| 3 | Neutral | 10 | 10% |
| 4 | Disagree | 00 | 00% |
| 5 | Total Disagree | 10 | 10% |
| | Total | 100 | 100% |

8. CONCLUSION

These are the conclusion of study:

- Socialisation status was found satisfactory level of the students.
- Central Values among students are found more prone towards materialism.

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